

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1841)

NEW SERIES No. 5772

十二月四年四十三緒光

TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1908.

二拜禮 號九十月五英曆

350 PER ANNUM
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 15,120,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO. OHKAWA.
Kobe. TIENTSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWORAWANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIOYANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.
HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit—

For 12 months 5% p.a.

" 6 " 4% " "

" 3 " 3% " "

" 1 " 2% " "

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$15,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO. OHKAWA.
Kobe. TIENTSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWORAWANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES	JAPAN	About 20th May	Freight and Passage.
MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Palermo	About 22nd May	Freight only.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Namur	About 22nd May	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	Arcadia	About 25th May	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports	Delta	16th May, Noon.	See Special Advertisement.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1908.

F. J. ABBOTT,

Acting Superintendent.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

(TELEPHONE 97).

LADIES' BATHING DRESSES.

MEN'S

SWIMMING COSTUMES

AND

BATHING SUITS

(ONE AND TWO PIECE).

NEW BATH ROBES.

CHRISTY'S BATH TOWELS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

CHAMPAGNES, HOCKS & MOSELLES,
SHERRIES, BRANDIES,
MARSALAS, GINS,
MADEIRAS, WHISKIES,
PORTS, VERMOUTHS,
CLARETS, BITTERS,
BURGUNDIES, LIQUEURS,
ALES, BEERS & STOUTS.



Telephone
No. 75.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1908.

CHAMPAGNE

G. H. MUMM & CO.

THE MOST POPULAR WINE

Can be had in the following qualities:

EXTRA DRY (Gout-American).

BRUT (Cordon Rouge).

Sales in the United States exceed the total of all other Brands.

Served in all Clubs and First-class Hotels, and obtainable at all Wine Merchants in the Colony, and from Shewan, Tomes & Co., sole agents.

KOWLOON HOTEL.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST

OUR NEXT MUSICAL DINNER

will be served on

SUNDAY

NEXT, THE 24TH INSTANT, AT 8 P.M.

RECHERCHÉ MENU

ORCHESTRAL BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

EMPIRE DAY.

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

AND

WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,361 Tons, "POWAN" 2,338 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,260 Tons,
"KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons, "HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M.

(Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5:30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at

P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, returning from Canton every Tuesday,

Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN" 1,651 Tons and "SUI-TAI" 1,651 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Company's Wing

Lok Street Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

REDUCED SALOON RATES AT WEEK-END.

Saturday A.M. or P.M. departure, returning Sunday A.M. or P.M. \$3.00

Do do do do Monday do \$6.00

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 588 Tons, and "NANNING" 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH" Capt. E. Malchow	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 20th May.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ HEINRICH" Capt. P. Grosch	WEDNESDAY, 5 A.M., 20th May.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Leber	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 21st May.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	Middle of May.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL. TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, TONKI	Charbonnel	25th May, afternoon.	
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	YARRA	Sellier	26th May, 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, POLYNESIAN	Broc	8th June, P.M.	
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	9th June, at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1908.

CHARGEURS RÉUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP CO.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALICE, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, VIA SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHINA, WANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, GENOA TO HONGKONG IN 30 DAYS.

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Transpacific: VICTORIA (B.C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FREIGHT TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS TO OVERLAND AND EUROPE via VANCOUVER.

YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER—13 DAYS.

LONDON AND PARIS—25.

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALICE, LIVERPOOL, VIA MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailings:

AMIRAL MAGOM	4th June	MALTE	12th Oct.
AMIRAL EXELMANS	15th July	CEYLAN	25th Nov.
OUESSANT	27th Aug.	CORSE	11th Jan.

No passengers. * Intermediate class and rates of passage.

New Twin Screw 16,000 T. displac., 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins. All round the world ticket by these boats.

For further Particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

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WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" leave for HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity. THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1908.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 614 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 37.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 875 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 36.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent pattern for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Bootts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

[39]

Shipping—Steamers.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJILATJAP	JAVA	Second half May	SHANGHAI	Second half May
TJIPANAS	AMOV	Second half May	JAVA	Second half May
TJIBODAS	JAVA	First half June	JAPAN	First half June
TJIKINI	JAPAN	First half June	JAVA	First half June
TJIMAH	JAVA	Second half June	SHANGHAI	Second half June
TJILWONG	JAVA	Second half June	JAPAN	Second half June

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor, Hongkong, 19th May, 1908.

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MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,000 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUN," 1,000 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

There are super steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.
The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street.
Canton Agents: Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.
For further particulars, please apply to—

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1908.

BARRETTO & CO., Agents.

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Intimation.

IMPERIAL BREWING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PURE CREAM BEER.

For samples and prices please apply to

WINE, GROWERS SUPPLY CO.

BARRETTO & CO.

General Agents.

H. K. 12nd October, 1907.

OLD SINGAPORE.

Before me lies the map of Old Singapore in Moore's Notices for the Indian Archipelago, published in Singapore in 1837. The map was drawn by J. H. Rastin from an actual survey by G. D. Coleman. (No. Coleman Street is shown in it) and lithographed at Calcutta in 1836. Its actual date is probably some years earlier. At one time the coast line was coloured blue or green, but only traces of the tinting now remain, although plainly visible on the back. The roads are coloured brownish and are well-marked. The scale is about six inches to the mile. The lithographing was done on damp paper and contraction on drying accounts for the slight difference. Sand and mud are stippled in, crosslines mark the fields, plantations are indicated, and the half dozen principal buildings are coloured a bright crimson, which has stood the test of three quarters of a century undimmed. Inscribed over parts of the map we find man-grove, marsh, brick kilns, Chinese vegetable gardens, silk gardens, paddy fields, purely cleared for sugar and cotton plantations, gambler and pepper plantations, gambler plantations. The map covers an area of four miles by three only and extends from "Tanjong Pagar"—a manifest misprint for Tanjong Pagar—to about half a mile beyond Lavender Street and Balestier Road, which stops abruptly 400 yards from Selegie Road, itself then going no further than where the Raffles station now stands. Outside the area delimited by the map, there is a road running from "Sepoy Lines"—to what is now New Harbour—Round. Fort Canning is an "old road round Government Hill, now broken up." It wound up Institution Hill, as a pathway meandered round the wilds of Tanjong West, followed the general line of River Valley Road, and passed through gambler plantations "To Bukit Timah." The only roads leaving the limited town area were Orchard Road, ending at the Police Station, to the right of which are "gambler and pepper plantations;" and Bukit Timah Road (but the part known as Kampong Java Road) just past where Newton railway station now stands. Think of it, cyclists, motorists, and carriage folk! The limits of your wanderings limited to the space between Tanjong Pagar, Sepoy Lines (but a track there after), Orchard Road, and none of the beautiful side roads, Bukit Timah Road (the canal ran down the middle, a sort of towing path on either side); Calang Road, but not so far as the gas works!

Here are a few of the town features. A real Battery stood at the point of the Singapore river, near where the new bridge is being built, and Battery Road ran from it to the Square. Bonham Street was then Tavares Street and ran to Boat Quay from the Square, which is significant of dropping round the corner and coming back with lips lightly brushed by the back of the hand. There was only one bridge across the river at the time—joining South and North Bridge Roads. It was, of course, not the iron girder structure that now carries the tram. The bridge across the river at Hill Street was then "projected." On the other side of the mouth of the river, but much further back than now, about where the Treasury now stands, was the shore limit, and there stood the Police Office. The court-house was where it is now. "The English Church" is the Cathedral. The Singapore Institution (Raffles) and the Armenian Church are the two remaining landmarks. In Bras Basah Road, (which it need hardly be mentioned means "wet paddy road") was a Missionary Chapel, a Roman Catholic Chapel, on the right hand side, where the Brothers School now is. Mount Sophia and "Bukit Selegie"—where the high level reservoir now stands, had each one house upon them; people in those days did not care to live out in the jungle.

"Government Hill" is the name given to Fort Canning. On the south is a square block marking the flagstaff; on the east the Christian Burying Ground. A track running where the River Valley Road now runs is marked "old road round Government Hill, now broken up." That busy dangerous district was covered by Riley Hargreaves, the Municipal Surgeon and Howarth Esquires has marked on it ten huts, two cocoa-nut trees and some swamp. Several branches of the river now difficult to trace lay between Pulau Saigong and "Bukit Laran" as Fort Canning Hill was called—the forbidden hill, because the Governor liked privacy and forbade natives wandering about the jungle on the hill, plucking the wild durian and gathering getah.

A few other points may be mentioned. "H. M. Gaol" was where the Central Police Station stands. There were no police courts and the Gaol looked across a marsh unbroken by New Bridge Road, or buildings of any kind to the thickly wooded Institution Hill. Prison Street was named Flint Street, there being no trace of the present Flint Street, although Boat Quay ran down to the Battery. Collyer Quay was not, although some projections indicate that there were Piers, but much further inland than now. The sea front at Paterson Simons ended abruptly and swept round parallel to Malacca Street, seventy yards westward of the present Mercantile Bank. The deep indentation of Teluk Ayer—waterway; it is as well to remember that these Malay names all meant something originally, from the Long Sand via Cooking-pot Bay to Glam Village and the Red Lands—shows that the sea ran in, less than 80 years ago, to within a furlong of South Bridge Road; at least half a mile inland from Coastal Road and where the fish-market now stands. As reclamations are now again on the tapis, it is interesting to note what buildings of the day stand on land over which the water then flowed. They are Bonstead Institution; Fraser and Neave's works; Warrack's Godowns; Anglo-Chinese Free School; Fifth Market and all on the Teluk Ayer Reclamation; Finlayson's Green; Sandy Point; and Tanjong Pagar. The Race Course was paddy fields and Balestier Rifle Range sugar fields; Brick-kilns in Lavender Street; gardens where the Electric Tram station stands and a swampy bog at the end of the Tanjong Pagar. Malayans Prisons the "Old Prison" and "Small Jail" on behind the Criminal Prison; an interesting peep into Singapore Prison; and the "Old Prison" and "Small Jail" on behind the Criminal Prison.

Notice of Firm

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and
EXPRESS TRAINS ON
(THE
GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE
TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1907.

Intimations.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application.)

THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,
ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908.

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COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1907.

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FABET BRETTING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

SIEMSEN & Co.

Agents.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1907.

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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 150 lbs. net \$3.85 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1908.

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LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

11, D'AGUIAR STREET.

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1907.

[68]

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK THERAPION

The successful and highly popular "Therapion" is a French medicinal preparation, which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of disease and other serious diseases. In dysentery, cholera, and other diseases, it is the only remedy which will be found to give relief, and it is the only remedy which will be found to give relief, and it is the only remedy which will be found to give relief.

THERAPION No. 1 is a French medicinal preparation, which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of disease and other serious diseases. In dysentery, cholera, and other diseases, it is the only remedy which will be found to give relief, and it is the only remedy which will be found to give relief.

THERAPION No. 2 is a French medicinal preparation, which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of disease and other serious diseases. In dysentery, cholera, and other diseases, it is the only remedy which will be found to give relief, and it is the only remedy which will be found to give relief.

THERAPION No. 3 is a French medicinal preparation, which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of disease and other serious diseases. In dysentery, cholera, and other diseases, it is the only remedy which will be found to give relief, and it is the only remedy which will be found to give relief.

Intimations.

POWELL'S
GENTLEMEN'S
DEPARTMENT,
28, QUEEN'S ROAD.

**NEW
GOODS**

LIGHT-WEIGHT
ZEPHYR
SHIRTS,
\$20 half-dozen.

THIN
SINGLET,
from \$11.50 dozen.

LISLE THREAD
AND
SILK-PLATED
SOCKS,
Exclusive Designs
and Colourings.

THIN CEYLON
AND
SILK & WOOL
PYJAMAS.

INDIAN PITH
HELMETS,
from \$4.00 each,
Good quality.

A.S.A.
**SWIMMING
COSTUMES**.

**BATHING
SUITS**,
One and two-piece.

POWELL'S
28, Queen's Road,
HONGKONG.

To Let.

HATHERLEIGH CONDUIT ROAD.
A HOUSE in RYON TERRACE.
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.
GODOWNS in PRANA EAST BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VŒUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.
FLATS in MORTON TERRACE.
OFFICES on TOP FLOOR, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, facing the Cricket Ground.
No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1908. [6]

GODOWN No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1908. [49]

NO. 4 and 8, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.
Apply to—
HONGKONG AND KOWLOON LAND AND LOAN CO., LD.
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 30th March, 1908. [125]

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.
No. 3, CANTON VILLAS.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1908. [195]

NO. 56, CAINE ROAD, Six-roomed Dwelling House, Furnished. Rent moderate.
HOUSES in AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon, facing harbour, cheap rental.
Apply to—
A. RAYMOND,
C/o S. J. David & Co.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1908. [48]

STREET, late Hotel Baltimore, rent moderate.
First Floor of No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, Central, containing 6 Rooms and Servants' Quarters.
ONE ROOM with Verandah and a SMALL ROOM on the Second Floor of No. 8, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, above our office, suitable for Business Premises or Dwelling.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1908. [257]

OFFICE and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vœux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.)
Apply to—
THE COMPANION DEPARTMENT, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,
Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1908. [188]

Dentistry.

Dr. M. R. HAUN
THE LATEST METHOD
of the
AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1908. [61]

TSIN TING.
LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.
Consults in French.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1908. [46]

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and they are warned against paying more than Ten Cents (10 cts) per Single Copy.
THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1908. [5]

LIGHTS OUT.

NAVAL MANOEUVRES AT NIGHT.

The inquest story of the disaster which overwhelmed the destroyer *Tiger*, on the night of the 11th, has been commented upon in the usual sympathetic manner. The vivid account of the tragedy which was given by the officers of the fleet has been read with interest; the heroism of those hurried to sudden death has been extolled; the gallantry and fine discipline of the survivors has been eulogised. So far well. We may be quite sure that the crew of the *Tiger* upheld the naval traditions, and it is right that honour should be paid to the brave dead. As a matter of principle it is also right that our officers and men should be encouraged by public praise and sympathy to run the hazards of their profession.

But the widows and young children of the brave dead entombed in the torn bows of the *Tiger* cannot be expected to feel resignation unless they are well assured that the lives of their husbands, lovers, and fathers were actually sacrificed for the good of the country. One would be glad to offer them this solid comfort; but as one who served for a good many years in the navy, I am unable to admit the practical value of such manoeuvres as caused this terrible loss of life. If I am right in this view, public opinion will compel the Admiralty to insist that certain precautions shall be observed which certainly are not observed at present, nor have been during the few years that night manoeuvres have been practised in our fleet.

DANGERS OF THE NIGHT.

The public should understand clearly that manoeuvring in the dark and without showing navigation lights is quite a modern practice, and one by no means general to foreign navies. No expert knowledge is required in order to comprehend the evident risks of this practice. Take, for example, the weather condition of the 11th of May on the night of the disaster. There is evidence that neither moon nor stars relieved the exceptional blackness of the night; that the sky was overcast, and that heavy showers fell at intervals. Evidence was given at the inquest that the division of the Home Fleet which was attacked by the *Tiger* and her consort was not working the searchlights. So intense was the darkness that the commander of the *Tiger* was unable to distinguish the cruisers following in the wake of the *Prince George*.

Unhappily, we shall never hear the evidence of this capable young officer, nor that of any of his subordinates stationed in the fore part of the destroyer; but it is none the less evident that they did not see any ship of the division except the leading vessel. Had Lieut. Middleton made out the division, he would not have attempted to cut his way between the *Prince George* and the *Berwick*. The gap between the vessels was far too short to admit of safe passage, for the division was—as usual—in close order.

WAR RISKS.

Of the Home Fleet had set out for the express purpose of being attacked by destroyers, and the repulsion of such attacks during night is a necessary exercise.

In time of war, a fleet expecting torpedo attack would in most cases work its searchlights with-out pause. This, to be sure, would enable the destroyers to locate the fleet, but that risk would be taken as being a smaller one than the peril of being suddenly and unexpectedly attacked. Except by using the searchlights, a fleet has no chance of locating destroyers. In a narrow channel, or whenever torpedo attack is likely, a fleet would therefore adopt this obvious precaution. But in time of war a valuable fleet of capital ships would assuredly be preceded by light craft, and then the skirmishers would use searchlights, while the heavy ships probably would not.

In either case the boats about to attack would have something to guide them, even on the darkest night. They would not be liable, as on the night of the 11th, to blunder up against a division of cruisers without warning. Surely it is reasonable to demand that our officers and men—not to mention our costly ships—shall not be exposed to greater risks in peace manoeuvres than they would be required to run in actual war? The obscuration of navigation lights during manoeuvres is, no doubt, necessary, but this practice becomes extremely dangerous unless the searchlights are being worked.

MORE LIGHT.

In time of war, every commander of a destroyer or torpedo boat would cheerfully close within biscuit throw of a battleship in order to ensure a successful discharge. In peace manoeuvres this should never be permitted, and my point is that it is deliberately encouraged by the Admiralty. There is also evidence that the fleets seldom work their searchlights until the destroyers have commenced their attacks. They should be compelled to work them. Again, attacks delivered in pitch darkness do not teach the officers anything of real value. The battleship suddenly looms up out of the night. The commander of the destroyer sees her at a distance of perhaps 100 yards, being himself all undetected. Instantly he must sheer away or be run down.

But what can that teach him? There is the probability that the conditions will be repeated, and also the likelihood that the young lieutenant commanding the destroyer will still be a lieutenant on the outbreak of war. He attempts to impart realism to these peace manoeuvres as a failure.

Now does the matter end here? One could imagine of other kinds, and here again all navigation lights are supposed to be extinguished. A fleet of capital ships, in such a case, would be merely a target for destroyers, and it is not probable that such a practice would be necessary in actual war.

Manoeuvring is carried out and accidents have been numerous since the system was commenced. For the most part these collisions have been brushed up, and that they have not been far more frequent reflects great credit on our officers. Certainly it would be unfair to punish any captain for running into another battleship in the dark, and especially this is recognised at the Admiralty. At any rate there have been no court-martials. But we are tempting providence by these foolish exercises, and sooner or later a Dreadnought will be rammed and sent to the bottom with hundreds of her men. The accidents and collisions among our torpedo craft grow increasingly frequent. These costly little vessels run into each other and even into stone walls; but their commanders are never tried by court-martial. In effect they are encouraged to hazard their craft and to run all manner of risks which would have been severely punished twenty years ago. The fate of the *Tiger* ought to rouse the public to a sense of these dangers.—Charles Gleig, Lieut. R. N., in *Hongkong Leader*.

Intimations.

A. CHAZALON & CO.
6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FRESH supply of French and English, preserved just to hand—

TRUFFLED SAUSAGE, BREAKFAST BACON, CALF'S HEAD & HAM, PEAS & HAM,

PORK, MUTTON & VEAL CUTLETS, CHICKEN & HAM,

VEAL & GAME PATES, MUTTON & CHICKEN CURRY, ASSORTED SOUPS,

FRENCH JAM & FRUITS IN SYRUP, &c.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1908. [153]

JAPANESE MASSAGE,
F. KAWASAKI.

GRADUATE of KOBE MASSAGE SCHOOL,
No. 356, PRANA EAST, WANCHAI,
HONGKONG,
Telephone 564

EFFECTIVE TREATMENT.

ATTENDANCE at Patients' Residence.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1908. [379]

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.
This is a condition of disease to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its cause (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same: depression, loss of energy, depression of tone, and want of energy for all the ordinary duties of life. Now, what aims is to be achieved? Vital strength & energy to show off those morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of **THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION NO. 3** than by any other known combination. But it is as it is taken in accordance with the 12 noted directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored.

THE THERAPION LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH.
and a new existence imparted in place of what had been a weary and painful one. A purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste, suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex, and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this widespread and incurable malady of human existence.

THERAPION is sold by Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/6 per packet. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government stamps in white letters on a red ground affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.
Sold by all Chemists. [63-C]

Consignees.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "BRAEMAR,"
FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whether for or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter, on or before the 25th prox., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 25th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.**
Hongkong, 19th May, 1908. [111]

Intimations.

A BILLY SAYING.
It is a common but silly opinion prevailing among a certain class of people that the worse a remedy tastes, smells, or hurts, the more efficacious it is. So says a well-known English physician. He further adds: "For example, let us consider cod liver oil. As it is extracted from the fish this oil is so offensive to the taste and smell that almost everybody abhors it, and many cannot use it at all, no matter how badly they need it." Yet cod liver oil is one of the most valuable drugs in the world, and it is the greatest pity that we have not thus far been able to free it from those peculiarities which so seriously interfere with its usefulness. This was written years ago; the work of civilising and redeeming it, however, has since been triumphantly accomplished; and it is a lending ingredient in the remedy called

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION
the oil retains all its wonderful curative properties with no bad smell or taste whatever. It is palatable as honey, and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry, creating a medicine of unequalled power for the diseases most prevalent and fatal among men, women, and children. There is no other remedy to compare with it. It increases the digestive power of the stomach and in Blood Impurities, Weakness, Loss of Flesh, Throat and Lung Troubles, Nervous Dyspepsia, Scrofulous Affections, Thinness, and Slow Development in the young, it gives quick and certain relief and cure. Dr. G. C. Shannon, of Canada, says: "I shall continue its use with I am sure, great advantage to my patients and satisfaction to myself." Has all the virtues of cod liver oil; none of its faults. You may trust it fully; it cannot disappoint or fail. One bottle convinces. Sold by all chemists.

"OLIVER" TYPEWRITER, No. 10224.

WILL the owner of this Machine kindly communicate with

"VERTEX"
C/o Hongkong Telegraph.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1908. [48]

TYPEWRITERS
FOR SALE, REPAIR AND HIRE.
PRICE VERY CHEAP.

NEW BICYCLES.

\$100 each
Repair Undertaken.

MOTOR LAUNCHES
FOR HIRE.
from \$2 per hour.

SOLE AGENT FOR

THE FAMOUS HUMBER
CYCLES.

DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT.

NOTE NEW ADDRESS:
33 & 35 DES VŒUX ROAD.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1908. [14]

SELF CURE NO. FICTIO!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER
NO DESPAIR,
NO
... of quackery, may safely, speedily and permanently cure himself without the least delay. By the introduction of **SELF CURE NO. FICTIO!**

THERAPION
A complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, and thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION NO. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges, suppurating infections, the use of which does irreparable harm by the formation of abscesses and other serious diseases.

THERAPION NO. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for rheumatism and secondary ailments, eruptions, pains and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which are supposed to be curable. This preparation purifies the blood, and cures the disease at its source, and thereby restores the patient to health and happiness.

THERAPION NO. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for all forms of debility, loss of vitality, indigestion, diarrhoea, and all other ailments resulting from exhaustion, overwork, or any other cause. It is a powerful tonic, and restores the patient to health and happiness.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 19th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1908. [112]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"ANDALUSIA,"

Captain Block, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Underwriter, and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1908. [113]

THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship.

"CARDIGANSHIRE."

Captain Tyers, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 25th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1908. [114]

AMENDED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer.

"DELILAH."

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, marked by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—

From London, &c., ex S.S. *Britannia* and *Sunda*.

From Calcutta, ex S.S. *Nyassa*.

From Persian Gulf, ex R.M.S. and B. & P. S. N. Co's Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 19th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

F. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1908. [115]

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S VERY OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY.

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt Whiskies distilled in Scotland

GENUINE AGE AND FINE MELLOW FLAVOUR.

Per Case - - - \$16.50

Watson's D. SHERRY SUPERIOR PALE DRY.

Per Dozen\$19.50

A VERY FINE WINE, POPULAR THROUGHOUT THE FAR EAST.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

NOTICE.
All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee Home Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

WEEKLY—\$10 per annum.

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The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1908.

THE JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

Those who have sought to belittle the strength of the movement originating in Canton for the boycott of Japanese trade, will long before now have learnt the poor conception they had formed of the power of the guilds in China for combination. At its inception the parties most interested as likely to be affected by the agitation sought to characterize it as an attempt of a few mischief makers which carried with it no force of potential value. But when the organized efforts began to spread from the capital to the furthestmost city of the Kwangtung province and found so much favour with the Cantonese in Hongkong, that Japanese steamship lines began to be seriously affected by loss of trade and custom, the sceptics began to open their eyes to a realization of the force, originally concentrated in Canton, which has since impelled the movement in every quarter of the globe where Cantonese merchandise may be found. From Sydney and San Francisco advices have already reached the Self-Government Society in Canton that their propaganda has been taken up in no half-hearted manner by the Chinese residents in those two important commercial centres. And now from Singapore, information is to hand

that the boycott has been declared by the Cantonese to become effective throughout the colony and the Federated Malay States on the 3rd June next. The announcement reaches us through the columns of the *Singapore Free Press* which, however, does not regard the movement with favour. It says:—If the Cantonese organisers of the boycott of Japanese goods, which is to begin locally to-morrow (15th inst.), and is to be extended to Penang and the Federated Malay States on the fifth day of the fifth Chinese moon (Wednesday, 10th 3rd) could make certain of carrying with them all the other Chinese nationalities the extinction of trade in Japanese commodities would amount to a very considerable diminution of the export business of Japan. What that might amount to it is impossible to say. In 1906 the direct imports from Japan into Singapore amounted to a value of \$4,670,117, this itself being a million and a half less than in 1905. The imports from Japan into Penang for the same year, 1906, amounted to \$375,588. In all, the value of direct imports into the Straits from Japan in that year amounted to \$5,045,705. But as local Chinese dealers very largely draw from Hongkong their supplies of goods consumed or used by the Straits Chinese, there must be some considerable proportion of the imports from Hongkong that are commodities of Japanese origin. The total figures for 1906 may be given below:—
Singapore imported from Hongkong... \$2,083,789
China... 5,295,166
Penang... Hongkong... 9,831,259
China... 1,147,991
Contained within these figures of imports into the Straits from Hongkong and other China ports, there must be, particularly from Hongkong, some proportion of Japanese goods, but what this may amount to there is no means of ascertaining. If we were to assume that out of the nearly \$38,000,000 worth of goods from China imported into this Colony in 1906 there might be included a further \$8,000,000 as indirect imports from Japan through Hongkong and other ports in China, that might give a total of \$46,000,000 of trade in Japanese goods that would come under the operation of the boycott if that were universal amongst the Straits Chinese. But there is reason to think that only the goods imported by the Cantonese may be affected, and that the Amoy, Swatow, and Foochow merchants in Singapore and Penang will refrain from identifying themselves with the action and motives of the Cantonese. In other words the trade relinquished by the Cantonese will be carried on by the Chinese merchants who are not Cantonese, and who see no reason to follow the course adopted by the Cantonese. That will mean that, assuming the estimate of the Japanese imports to be \$13,000,000—the amount is not of any importance—the Canton-

the distribution of their share of that trade, while the Hokkaido and others will simply extend their orders for Japanese commodities in local demand, and will reap the profits arising from the distribution of the Cantonese share of that particular trade. Before that readjustment of supply comes off there will be a period when the Japanese imports must fall off as a result of the cessation of Cantonese orders. The imports, too, will be diminished by the amount that the Cantonese would take as consumers. But generally, in so mixed a Chinese population as this, it is not to be expected that the Cantonese can do very much more than dip their own trade in the boycotted goods. The boycott at Canton, being universal, was one thing. In the Straits, where the Cantonese are a comparatively small element in the population, the effect, even if universal amongst themselves, will be something very different. But that the Cantonese here are really bent on the boycott there is no doubt at all. One first step taken is that the Chinese newspapers here have been notified that they must exclude all advertisements of Japanese goods, failing which the Cantonese trading community will withdraw all their own advertisements. We have direct evidence that this phase of the boycott is now in operation and the result of compliance with this direction, in one instance, will be that the Chinese paper affected stands to lose an amount running into at least a couple of thousand dollars. The position seems to be one in which the Cantonese members of the Advisory Board should be called upon to make a statement for the Government, and be required to exert their influence with their fellow countrymen to refrain from a course of action that is indefensible. The general trade of Singapore is not in such a condition that any section of the trading community can be permitted to play pranks with a portion of that trade. And the public will be glad to hear as soon as possible that the Government, the Protectorate and the Advisory Board have done whatever is deemed proper to put an end to the misguided movement that has taken its rise in the political hysteria of Canton.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 17th May, 1908:—

	Library.	Museum.
Non-Chinese	154	145
Chinese	153	145
Total	307	290

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE native edition of the *Korea Daily News* has been again suspended.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Sanitary Board, is summoned for 3 p.m., on Friday, the 22nd inst., for the purpose of considering the amended Public Health and Buildings Bill.

On his return from home leave Mr. W. Wilson has been appointed manager at Kowloon, while Mr. R. Mitchell retains his appointment as acting chief manager of the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.

THE *Echo de l'Indochine* states that the representative of an English firm of shipbuilders is in town at present, having secured an order for two new large cruisers for the revived Chinese Navy, from the central government.

A COOLIE, by name Kwak Kwong, was found hiding among the cargo of the steamer *Powin* early this morning. He was charged at the Police Court, this morning, and fined \$10 for obtaining a passage from Canton without paying his fare.

A TOKIO message of 14th inst. says:—One regiment of the Kiushu division arrived at Chemulpo yesterday. Another regiment, of the Hokkaido division, arrives at Gensan to-morrow. These fresh contingents bring the Japanese troops in Korea up to two divisions.

DURING the absence of Inspector Collett, who left for the Homeland last Saturday on a well-earned holiday, Inspector Robertson, late of Shau-ki-wan Police Station, has been assigned to take charge of the Western district. Detective Sergeant Morrison, who has lately been appointed to the rank of inspector, is in charge of Shau-ki-wan.

THE semi-official Japanese version of the present position of the Falkland Islands is that the latest communication from China merely reiterates her original contention; that Japan has not intimated the withdrawal of her veto; but that she will agree to a branch line to point on the South Manchuria Railway, provided China abandons her Heilmann-Falkland scheme.

DISPATCHES from New York state that Mrs. Evelyn Shaw and E. R. Thomas entered the Hotel Kaickerbocker grill room on the night of April 1st together to dine and were requested to leave by the proprietor, James Regan. Mrs. Shaw says the lady must have been her double who, she says, is causing her much trouble, but newspapermen assert that the lady was certainly the wife of Harry K. Shaw.

ANOTHER Japanese stowaway was arrested yesterday afternoon on the arrival of the steamer *Rubi* from Manila. The man, for many years, was found by the chief officer of the vessel hidden in the lower deck. He was obtaining a passage from Manila to Hongkong without paying his fare. The accused pleaded three months' hard labour.

THE negotiations between China and Japan for the exploitation of the Yala forests have been concluded. The district extends to the Hun River; the term of the agreement is 25 years with option of renewal. The capital of the undertaking is \$5,000,000, to be shared equally between Chinese and Japanese. The personnel will be Chinese, but the Director-General and the Managing Directors will be Japanese. The royalty will be five per cent of the net proceeds.

ACCORDING to the Customs returns, the exports from Nagasaki to Hongkong during 1907 were valued at Yen 1,875,302 and in March this year at Yen 110,180, as against Yen 30,717 for the corresponding month of 1907. The bulk of the goods exported from this port to Hongkong consists of marine products and is shipped by Chinese merchants. The boycott of Japanese goods in South China has completely stopped this trade and the local Chinese merchants are consequently transacting practically no business.—*Nagasaki Press*.

It is reported from reliable sources that Viceroy Hsu Shih-chang has submitted to the Throne a memorial in which he asks to be received in special audience in order that he may report personally to their Majesties important matters relating to the government of the Three Eastern Provinces. At the same time his Excellency has recommended Chief Commissioner Tao Tsching, of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs at Mukden, to the Throne for the post of Acting Governor of Fengtien to take the place of H. E. Tang Shan-yi while he remains in Peking.

THE American *Wesleyan* of April states that the Jesuits will soon open a Catholic University in Japan. The work of preparing the foundation has been entrusted to three Fathers: the Rev. James Rockliffe, an American, who so far has been engaged in Buffalo, the Rev. Joseph Dahlmann, who comes from Luxemburg, and is widely known as a linguistic scholar and a writer on Buddhism; and the Rev. Louis Boucher, late Rector of Zi-ka-wei. The University will be located in Tokyo and has the full approval of the Emperor and the Government.

At the auction sale of Racehorses held at the Shanghai Horse Bazaar on Tuesday (12th inst.), Farnham, the winner of the Derby, was sold for 115,250. Other prices realized were: Seafoam, 115,301; Timothy, 200; St. Olaf, 155; Blue Danube, 155; Island, 150; Friendly Fox, 110; Cavalier, 110; Pacheco, 105; Kelt, 105; Standby, 100; Defiance, 85; North Wind, 80; No Trump, 75; Cloud, 75; Jack Frost, 75; Ireland, 70; Northern King, 65; Notary, 65; Cry, 60; Balltopper, 60; Vane, 60; Jack Hammer, 60; Starbury, 60; Aztec, 55; Silver Hawk, 55; Moles, 50; Knight, 50; Sycamore, 50; Chief, 50; Kite, 50; and Malador, 50.

FIRE IN A SCHOOL HOUSE.

TWO WOMEN AND A CHILD BURNED.
NARROW ESCAPE OF OTHERS.

No little excitement was caused at Yau-mai yesterday afternoon by a fire which broke out at 11, Station Street, Mongkok. The building, we are given to understand, is owned by a Chinese merchant, who resides in Hongkong. The ground floor is occupied by a grocer, the second floor as a school house, and the top story as residential quarters.

The fire broke out in the second floor, and when the brigade from Yau-mai Police Station arrived, under charge of Inspector McHardy, dense smoke was issuing from the building, but little flame was to be seen. The firemen made a strong fight to keep the flames confined to that floor. After a very hard struggle, in which many risks were run, they were successful in subduing the outbreak.

The premises were then inspected, and two women and a child were found in a bed, severely burnt about the body. They were immediately dispatched to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment.

When the fire was first discovered, about twenty school children were in the room at the time. When the alarm "Fire" was raised they all made a start for the stairs, leaving everything behind them. They poured out into the street as fast as their little legs would carry them, and it is fortunate to relate none were injured in the rush.

The fire was caused by a woman upsetting a lighted kerosene lamp, which set fire to a bed curtain. Lying asleep in the bed at the time were two women and a child, but before they could be aroused their clothes were set alight, with the result that they were severely burnt. It is not believed, however, that their injuries will terminate fatally. The fire then ate its way to the ceiling, but by this time the brigade had arrived and in the next few minutes the blaze, which would, perhaps, have ended seriously with delay, was snuffed.

The building was not insured, and the damage done is estimated at about \$50.

FATALITY AT SHAU-KI-WAN.

PAINTER KILLED BY FALLING THROUGH A GLASS ROOF.

A most unfortunate accident befell a Chinese workman at Quarry Bay yesterday.

The man, a painter by trade, about twenty years of age, was, at about one o'clock yesterday afternoon, engaged in attending to his duties on the roof of the saw-mills in the Shipyard, the roof of which, we are given to understand, is made of glass. While thus employed, the police say, the part on which he was standing gave way under his weight, and the painter was precipitated to the bottom—a distance of some forty feet. He landed on his head. Death was instantaneous.

Inspector Morrison, of Shau-ki-wan Police Station, was called to the scene, and he had the painter's corpse removed to the mortuary.

THEIR DETERIORATION.

Turning to matters of interest nearer home than the outlook in Hongkong, we should invite the attention of our readers to a moment in the following shrewd observation by Colonel Bruce, the respected Captain Superintendent of Police, in his report to the Council on the Police Department, as published in the Municipal Minutes yesterday, writes the *Shanghai Times* editorially on 15th inst.: "It is necessary to point out that there is now in Shanghai a class of servant who has not the good-will of his employers at heart as was, and in many cases still is, the case with the older class of servants; nor has he the sterling honesty of the old servant class."

The deterioration of the Chinese domestic servant in Shanghai is a recent phenomenon which every foreign household in the settlement will probably confirm. It can be ascribed to several causes, chief among which, we would suggest, is the fact that foreigners in Shanghai are not by any means as well off in this present year of grace as they were in those halcyon days to which Colonel Bruce so regretfully refers. They are not able to pay the high wages now demanded by really good class Chinese domestics, whose own expenses, it is to be remembered, are now nearly double or treble what they were about, say, five-and-twenty years ago. Rice to day ranges somewhere about \$3 per picul, compared with the \$2 or \$2.50 of the eighties and early nineties; and prices of all other kinds of food, clothing, house-rent, and so on, have increased in about the same proportion during the period in question. The Chinese consequently are obliged to demand higher wages from their foreign employers, which, the latter, also experiencing increased cost of living and owing to augmented competition, are unable to pay. They are thus compelled to accept such service as they can obtain and look for it among dregs of the Chinese community a good deal lower in the social scale than those from which the Settlements domestics were formerly procurable. Then again, the humbler orders of Chinese have ceased pretty generally to regard foreigners at the ports with the same degree of respect that they formerly entertained for them. Foreign methods and conditions have lost their novelty, have ceased to impress the Chinese mind with their superiority. The Chinese have discovered that the standards of civilised attainment, for instance, are within their own reach if they care to strive for them; and in fact there are many other causes to account for the regrettable change to which Colonel Bruce has directed public attention which perhaps it may be instructive and advantageous to investigate in greater detail some of these days. For the present, however, it may suffice to recommend our fellow residents to be upon the Chinese household with regard to expectations against predatory domestics and their kindred in the subject.

SUSPECTED LARVY.

HAWKER ACCUSED OF STEALING A WATCH FROM A LADY AT THE PEAK.

The story of how a lady at the Peak lost a gold watch, which she valued at £5, was related to Mr. J. H. Kemp in the Police Court, this forenoon.

The complainant was Miss Hall, of the Peak Hotel, and the defendant Wong Siao Hing, a hawker, residing at 309, Queen's Road West.

In effect the evidence was that at about half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning the defendant, carrying a tin box containing some Swallow brand work, approached the complainant, who was seated in the verandah of the hotel, and offered her some of his fancy work for sale. Complainant had her gold watch in her lap at the time, and proceeded to examine the drawn work. Soon after the defendant had departed she discovered that the watch was missing. Sergeant Floyd, of Mount Gough Police Station, was promptly notified.

A Chinese detective deposed that, acting on instructions received, he proceeded to investigate the matter. He met the defendant seated at the Peak Tramway terminus at about half-past ten o'clock and questioned him. At about eight o'clock 1st night he found the missing watch, and placed the defendant in custody.

The Court—What were you doing from half-past ten o'clock in the morning to eight o'clock at night?

Witness stated that after questioning the defendant at the Tramway terminus he accompanied him to the city and most of the day was spent in searching the pawnshops.

The Court—Had he his tin box of drawn work with him when you first met him?

Witness—No.

Continuing, the witness stated that after searching the pawnshops he paid a visit to the defendant's house. He found the tin box at the head of his bed, and on searching it found the watch wrapped up in a fancy table cloth, at the bottom of the box.

On being questioned defendant said that he went to the Peak Hotel yesterday to sell some cloth to the complainant. He could not explain how the lady's watch got into his box. He believed, however, that while she was examining the goods the watch must have dropped into the box unnoticed and was hidden by the cloth which was in the box.

The Court—But how came the watch to be wrapped up in the way the policeman found it?

Defendant—I don't know. I never knew the watch was in my box.

The Court (to the complainant)—I understand you do not want to press this charge?

Complainant replied "No." She did not know whether it was her fault or not.

The case was remanded till to-morrow morning to allow the defendant to produce witnesses.

THE OUTPUT OF JAPANESE SPINNING MILLS.

According to a statement in the *Japan Times*, the total output of the spinning mills throughout Japan, including 21,736 bales of light to medium, 15,889 of heavy and 39,132 of other yarns. Comparison with the figures for the previous month shows a decrease of 3,873 bales, and with the corresponding period of last year a decrease of 9,973 bales.

We learn from a summary in the *Japan Times* that the Tokyo *Asahi* is amazed at the recent agreement among the Japanese spinners to suspend night work, in order to reduce the quantity of output. The steady decrease of the export trade in cotton yarns, it considers, must have been ascribed to a wrong cause by these short-sighted spinners, in considering the markets to be over-supplied with their productions. The truth, as the paper sees it, is that the lowering of the figures of the exports has been simply due to the demand for the goods at home. Now that the domestic need has been fully met, it is just the time for the spinners to redouble their activities in extending their field abroad instead of resolving to lie in leisure after having made profits some time ago. The paper points to the steady increase of importation of the Indian article to China as the best proof that the Chinese market are not lacking in demand. On the other hand, the Japanese spinners show a curious contradiction in their conduct by attaching bonuses to their goods in Shanghai. It must be, thinks the paper, their cupping design to limit the supply and sell the limited quantity at a higher price. The error comes simply from neglecting the strong rivalry in India. Otherwise they would be exerting redoubled energy instead of agreeing among themselves to lie idle.

THE PATH OF KOREA.

The Chinese authorities have recently received from three Korean rioters or members of the "righteous army" a joint petition which is to the following effect:—

"China is next door to Korea and, if the latter passes away, the former will be in a very dangerous position. China, however, seems to ignore this fact and stands looking on at the destruction before her. Japan has ground small our ascendancy threatened by our ancestors. Although China, upon whom Korea was dependent, was ignominiously defeated by Japan in 1894-1895, she does not seem to care for the disgrace. We have formed a large body of 'righteous soldiers' to wipe out Korea's national disgrace. No matter how hard and hopeless the task may be, we must succeed in attaining our object."

The petition, signed by three "generals" on behalf of the "righteous army" and chopped by a seal which, it is stated, was conferred upon them by the self-styled Emperor before the office of the Japanese Resident-General was set up in the Korean capital, concludes with an appeal to China to furnish Korea with troops and supplies of war in order to enable her to come off well and successfully.

Telegrams.
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SERVICE."
THE YUNNAN RISING.
PROTECTION TO FRENCH SUBJECTS.
(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po")

An Imperial order was issued on the 17th inst. directing Li Yuan-lum to proceed with all haste to Kwangsi and co-operate with H. E. Chang Ming-chi, Viceroy of Kwangsi, in suppressing the rebellion in Yunnan.

At the same time Imperial instructions have been despatched to H. E. Sik Liang, Viceroy of Yunnan, commanding His Excellency to afford suitable protection to French subjects residing within the province of Yunnan.

FOR THE TWO KWANG.
MACHINE GUNS AND AMMUNITION.
(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po")

Peking, 18th May.
H. E. Chang Jen-chun, Viceroy of the Liangkang, has wired to the Ministry of War that the rebels in Kwangsi are armed with modern weapons.

It will be necessary, His Excellency urges, to purchase twenty machine guns and 10,000 rounds of smokeless ammunition for the defence of Kwangsi in case of emergency.

His Excellency's requisition has been acquiesced in.

A GOVERNMENT VICTORY.
LARGE NUMBER OF REBELS SLAIN.
(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po")

Yunnan, 18th May.
The Imperial troops have secured a signal victory over the rebels. A large number of the insurgents has been slain.

The *N. C. D. News*, of 15th inst. says:—According to the latest report of the anti-monarchist eruption, the Government troops, who are armed with absolute rifles, have been repeatedly defeated at Nanchi and Mengta districts have been entered by the insurgents. The Capital Liang has sent another telegram to the Viceroy of Szechuan and the Governor of Kuichow. It is stated in a native paper that Dr. Sun Yat-sen has sent a secret agent to assassinate Viceroy Hsi Liang, who, as already stated, is now at Tungshaihsien. The same paper states that a foreign government is secretly furnishing the insurgents with money and other supplies (etc.). We learn that the anti-monarchists have issued proclamations to the effect that any insurgent guilty of murder, outrage or incendiarism will be put to death; the same punishment to be administered to any one killing a foreigner or setting fire to Christian churches. The proclamations also declare that the insurgents will rigidly respect all treaties that have been made by the present Government with foreign States, while foreigners caught assisting the Government will be treated as prisoners of war.

CHINA'S CURRENCY.
SYCEE "SHOES" FOR THE MELTING POT.
(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po")

Peking, 18th May.
The Board of Revenue has issued instructions to all Provincial Governments to discourage the use of sycee "shoes" as currency, and to call them in with a view of melting them into standard coins.

THE CHINESE MINISTER TO GREAT BRITAIN.
LONDON, 17th May.
The Chinese Minister has been received in audience by the King, and has presented the special Chinese envoy to His Majesty. The Envoy is to study the English constitutional system.

The French in Morocco.
The French have occupied Bud Bab after attacks lasting for seven hours.
On Friday, the enemy was routed with heavy losses and the abandonment of their supplies.
The French casualties were slight.
Orato and the Porte.
It is stated that the Porte is preparing to protest against the withdrawal of the Italian national troops from Orato.

